



RESTORING FLOOD-AFFECTED LIVELIHOODS



Thanks to the generosity of Australia, Belgium, Canada, CERF, ECHO, the European Union, IFAD, Italy, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, FAO has been working since September 2010 to restore the food production of over 900 000 farming families, assisting more than 7 million men, women and children.



ASSISTANCE PROVIDED

FAO's distribution of agricultural inputs to flood-affected families in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan provinces helped keep over 1 million animals alive and produced 650 000 tonnes of wheat this spring.

Agricultural input	Quantity	Households reached*
Wheat seed	25 959.30 MT	479 186
Vegetable seed	254.48 MT	633 755
Canola seed	45 MT	30 000
Oat seed	1 749.92 MT	218 740
Lentil seed	8 MT	2 000
Sunflower seed	60.58 MT	30 290
Sorghum seed	17.55 MT	1 170
Mung bean seed	4.68 MT	1 170
Rice seed	1 540.50 MT	61 620
Maize seed	1 540.50 MT	61 620
Urea fertilizer	32 915.05 MT	604 261
DAP fertilizer	29 546.70 MT	
Animal shelter supplies	49 760 sets	49 760
Animal feed	42 072.42 MT	280 030
De-wormer	3 676 040 tablets	

* The households reached by FAO's flood response received one or more of the above-mentioned types of agricultural inputs. The total number of households is over 900 000.

RESULTS AT A GLANCE

- ✓ **Coordination of the Agriculture Cluster** ⇒ bringing together over 200 partners to map needs, identify the most vulnerable and prioritize areas of response.
- ✓ **Wheat crop package (winter)** ⇒ around 1.36 tonnes of wheat harvested per family in 2011, enough to feed a household of 8 people for at least 6 months. The average family sold almost one-third of their harvest, generating USD 116 of cash income. Families also received a variety of vegetable seeds.
- ✓ **Rice or maize crop package (spring)** ⇒ around 0.95 tonnes of rice and 0.73 tonnes of maize to be harvested per family in autumn 2011 – both crops will cover an average family's needs for 5 months.
- ✓ **Vegetable seed kits** ⇒ managed by women, kitchen gardens yield nutrient-rich, fresh food, which helps bridge the gap between staple crop harvests. An average of 500 kg of vegetables were produced from each kit – two-thirds being consumed by the household. Surplus production sold on the local market generated an average of USD 52 per family, used to meet other basic needs.
- ✓ **Livestock support package** ⇒ temporary shelter kits, de-wormers and feed to meet the nutrition needs of two large animals per family for 1-2 months, until green fodder became available. The cost of keeping one animal alive is less than one-tenth of its replacement value. Ninety percent of families reported up to 50 percent increase in milk yield (worth an additional USD 1.05 per day).
- ✓ **Irrigation repair** ⇒ restoring water resources for crop production – over 1 000 cash-for-work schemes to repair and de-silt small-scale irrigation infrastructure.
- ✓ **Poultry restocking** ⇒ 8 206 families in Sindh to receive live bird and feed packages.



AGRICULTURE FUNDING UNDER THE REVISED PAKISTAN FLOODS RELIEF AND EARLY RECOVERY RESPONSE PLAN

Agriculture funding requirements: USD 170.55 million

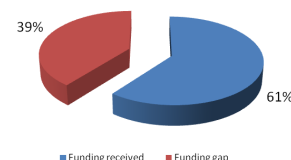
- Received/committed: USD 103.29 million - Gap: USD 67.27 million

FAO funding requirements: USD 107.00 million

(3 profiles: crops/livestock, fisheries/forestry, coordination)

- Received/committed: USD 91.97 million - Gap: USD 15.03 million

Agriculture Cluster Funding Status



TRANSITION TO EARLY RECOVERY

NEW COORDINATION STRUCTURE

- The Agriculture and Food Security Clusters were merged in March 2011 to form the Agriculture and Food Security Sectoral Working Group as part of the Government of Pakistan's transition from an emergency relief to an early recovery phase.
- FAO and WFP co-chair the Agriculture and Food Security Sectoral Working Group, with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the National Disaster Management Authority.

SECTORAL GAP ANALYSIS

- FAO supported the Government to determine the intervention gap between the Disaster Needs Assessment of late 2010 and the response of the Agriculture Cluster during the emergency relief phase.
- Given chronic food insecurity and severe indebtedness among smallholder tenant farmers, 3-4 cropping seasons (18 months to 2 years) are required to restore 'normalcy' under an early recovery strategy.
- Flood-affected areas of southern Punjab and western Sindh provinces are particularly vulnerable.
- An overall funding gap of USD 473.30 million was identified over the next 2 years to restore rural livelihoods in severely flood-affected areas.

FAO EARLY RECOVERY PROGRAMME - USD 96 MILLION

- **Target:** 430 000 farming households in 14 severely food-affected districts over 21 months from July 2011.
- **Objective:** to restore rural livelihoods, significantly reduce vulnerability, improve food production and income generation, and increase the resilience of rural communities to future shocks through 5 programmatic interventions:
 - 1) increase productivity of the crop, livestock, fishery and agro-forestry subsectors;
 - 2) enhance the institutional capacity of public and private sector agricultural services to support landless and smallholder farmers;
 - 3) increase access to diversified and nutritious diets;
 - 4) integrate livelihood-oriented disaster risk management mechanisms into agricultural planning and development processes; and
 - 5) ensure a coordinated approach for effective response to the early recovery of the agriculture sector.

PARTNERSHIPS

- **Contingency planning:** working with Government and sectoral partners to ensure a coordinated and coherent response to future shocks, based on various scenarios.
- **Detailed Livelihoods Assessment:** being finalized in 28 flood-affected districts to support NDMA, contingency planning and provide a robust baseline to gauge the impact of future shocks.
- **Modelling and mapping:** working with the Pakistan Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission, forecasting/modelling likely floods impact for 2011, as well as crop projections, using satellite-based imagery.
- **Integrated Flood Analysis System:** planning work with UNESCO to generate a flood hazard exposure map in near real-time for all districts.
- **Rome-based agencies:** working closely with IFAD and WFP to ensure a solid approach to food security and agricultural rehabilitation.
- **FAO offices:** national office in Islamabad and provincial coordination offices in Peshawar (KP), Multan (Punjab), Hyderabad (southern Sindh) and Sukkur (northern Sindh), with presence in Quetta (Balochistan).

FAO PAKISTAN TEAM

Response management team: at country, regional, headquarter levels.

Technical advisory group: experts from FAO technical services (for all subsectors).

High-level Interdepartmental Task Force: led by FAO Deputy Director-General for Operations, made up of senior officers from technical divisions, to support the formulation of strategic sectoral interventions over 3-5 years.

Over 160 staff: in 16 locations in five flood-affected provinces.

Standby personnel (NRC): information management and communications.

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